

ELIZABETH M. PECK (SBN 277794)  
 MYTHILY SIVARAJAH (SBN 252494)  
**PECK-LAW, *Employment & Civil Rights***  
 1010 Fair Ave., Ste. H  
 Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
 Tel: 408-332-5792  
 Fax: 408-332-5793  
[lisa@peck-law.com](mailto:lisa@peck-law.com)  
[mythily@peck-law.com](mailto:mythily@peck-law.com)

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
 RICHARD STORMS

LESLIE J. GIRARD (SBN 98986)  
 County Counsel  
 SUSAN K. BLITCH (SBN 187761)  
 Assistant County Counsel  
 WILLIAM M. LITT (SBN 166614)  
 Deputy County Counsel  
 GRACE L. PAK (SBN 263733)  
 Deputy County Counsel  
 COUNTY OF MONTEREY  
 Office of the County Counsel  
 168 West Alisal Street, Third Floor  
 Salinas, California 93901  
 Telephone: (831) 755-5045  
 Facsimile: (831) 755-5283  
[LittWM@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:LittWM@co.monterey.ca.us)  
[PakG@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:PakG@co.monterey.ca.us)

Attorneys for Defendant  
 COUNTY OF MONTEREY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICHARD STORMS,  
 Plaintiff,  
 vs.

COUNTY OF MONTEREY; and DOES  
 1-50, inclusive  
 Defendants.

Case No. 5:20-cv-07913-NC  
 (Assigned for all purposes to the Hon.  
 Nathanael Cousins)

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
 FOR STANDARD LITIGATION**

Complaint Filed:	September 30, 2020
Removal Date:	November 10, 2020
Trial Date:	Not Set

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

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2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal

Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

#### 4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

#### 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to

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unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

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(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, when it appears that portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or Non-Party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony has up to 30 days after the court reporter provides notice that the transcript is available for review to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought. This should be done by page and line number, including exhibits that may be subsumed in the “CONFIDENTIAL” designation.

Transcript pages containing Protected Material may be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix to each such page the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” as instructed by the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony. Within a reasonable time after the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers or gives testimony identifies specific portions of the testimony as to which “CONFIDENTIAL” designation is sought, the parties shall meet and confer and determine how to consider such marked testimony as part of the transcript.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as “CONFIDENTIAL” does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to

1 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
2 original designation is disclosed.

3       6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
4 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the  
5 basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the  
6 written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with  
7 this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each  
8 challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice  
9 dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service  
10 of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the  
11 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity  
12 to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in  
13 designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may  
14 proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer  
15 process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and  
16 confer process in a timely manner.

17       6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
18 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
19 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days  
20 of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and  
21 confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be  
22 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
23 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party  
24 to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if  
25 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged  
26 designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality  
27 designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the  
28 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to

1 this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has  
2 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
4 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
5 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
6 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to  
7 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
8 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
9 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

## 10 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

11 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed  
12 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for  
13 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be  
14 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.  
15 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of  
16 section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

17 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and  
18 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

19 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise  
20 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may  
21 disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

22 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
23 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
24 information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
25 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

26 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
27 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
28 signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);



(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. However, a witness’s refusal to sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A) will not prohibit the use of Protected Material to examine the witness. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order;

(g) non-Expert witnesses or potential witnesses who may have knowledge of or information concerning matters contained in any Protected Material (not during deposition), provided that any such witness shall, prior to any disclosure, sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; and

(h) any mediators or other neutrals and their staff retained by the parties to resolve the case.

#### 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

1 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a  
2 copy of the subpoena or court order;

3 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
4 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to  
5 this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order;  
6 and

7 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
8 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

9 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the  
10 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as  
11 “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order  
12 issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party  
13 shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material  
14 – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a  
15 Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

16 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN  
17 THIS LITIGATION

18 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in  
19 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties  
20 in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.  
21 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking  
22 additional protections.

23 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-  
24 Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with  
25 the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

26 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all  
27 of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

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(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

#### 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product

1 protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order  
2 submitted to the court.

3 12. MISCELLANEOUS

4 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to  
5 seek its modification by the court in the future.

6 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective  
7 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing  
8 any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order.  
9 Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the  
10 material covered by this Protective Order.

11 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating  
12 Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not  
13 file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under  
14 seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may  
15 only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific  
16 Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only  
17 upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a  
18 trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to  
19 file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court,  
20 then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local  
21 Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

22 12.4 Interim Agreement to Be Bound. After this Stipulated Protective Order has been  
23 signed by counsel for all parties, it shall be presented to the court for entry. Counsel agree to be  
24 bound by the terms set forth herein with regard to any Protected Material that has been produced  
25 before the Court signs this Protective Order. The Parties and all signatories to the  
26 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” attached hereto as Exhibit  
27 A agree to be bound by this Protective Order pending its approval and entry by the court. In the  
28 event that the court modifies this Protective Order, or in the event that the court enters a different

1 Protective Order, the parties agree to be bound by this Protective Order until such time as the  
2 court may enter such a different Order. It is the parties' intent to be bound by the terms of this  
3 Protective Order pending its entry so as to allow for immediate production of Protected Material  
4 under the terms herein.

5 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

6 Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within 60 days  
7 after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must  
8 return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this  
9 subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries,  
10 and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the  
11 Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written  
12 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating  
13 Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the  
14 Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has  
15 not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or  
16 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to  
17 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,  
18 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work  
19 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected  
20 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject  
21 to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

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1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2  
3 Date: December 22, 2020

PECK-LAW, *Employment & Civil Rights*

4  
5 By: /s/ Mythily Sivarajah  
Elizabeth M. Peck  
Mythily Sivarajah  
Counsel for Plaintiff  
6  
7 RICHARD STORMS

8  
9 Date: December 21, 2020

COUNTY OF MONTEREY

10  
11 By: /s/ William M. Litt  
William M. Litt  
Counsel for Defendant  
12  
13 COUNTY OF MONTEREY

14 **SIGNATURE ATTESTATION**

15 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 5-1(i)(3), I attest that concurrence in the filing of this  
16 document has been obtained from the other signatories.

17  
18 Date: December 22, 2020

PECK-LAW, *Employment & Civil Rights*

19  
20 By: /s/ Mythily Sivarajah  
Elizabeth M. Peck  
Mythily Sivarajah  
Counsel for Plaintiff  
21  
22 RICHARD STORMS

23  
24 **ORDER**

25 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

26  
27 DATED: December 22, 2020

28 United States

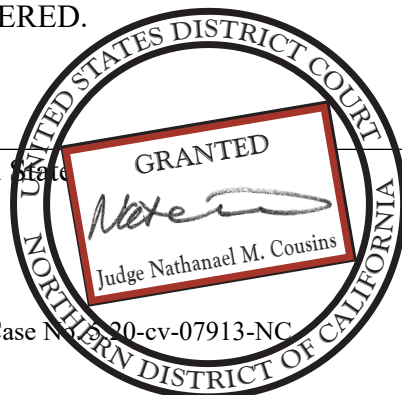


EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of

\_\_\_\_\_  
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [\_\_\_\_\_] in the case of *Storms v. County of Monterey*, Case No. 5:20-cv-07913-NC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_